PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

BUSINESS MANAGERS.

C. H. BRIGGS, - - - - - Editor.

R. J. THOMPSON, - Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Weekly (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Monthly (invariably in advance)..... $1 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to 1 o'clock, at the Methodist church, Fifth street, as well as the Temple church.

Progress of Art.

As I have to devote myself almost entirely to the commercial or material departments, in the life, particularly where sailboats and beauty are both combined, scientific progress has been made for the last few years. In the "good times" and the days of ingenious and ingenuous speculation, a premium was offered for the best invention of horse to be secured in the position of a horse, or the preventing of the necessity of using the animals for any or personal speed. In connection I is one of the distinctive features of the progress of civilization, and the requirements of modern times, that a desire for design and harmony of color as well as the mechanical excellence of fabric in the selection of we investigate and examine closely. The general principles will cover a striking illustration in the clothiers the exhibition of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the widely known house of Oliver McClurg & Co., Allegheny. They have evidently long taken care to study the tastes and most complete assortment of Carpets they have ever offered, from the finest Wilton and Velvets down to Ingrain Carpets for the cottage parlor. During each large contract with Domestic Manufacturers before the season and personal selection of the carpet markets, they offer a large stock of commercial and rich carpets, at prices unprecedentedly low since the war. With the extraordinary stock of these carpets, they have also now open a large assortment of the newest and richest designs of Druggets, Drab Felts (for the most convenient English floors), altered with special reference to Pittsburgh requirements. They would call particular attention to their special importation of English Ingrains of unexcelled quality, and in Domestic patterns which are novelties, both in design and in combination of colors.

With the above commercial advantages of an entire and exclusive attention to the one branch of business, and the facilities of a completely organized Upholstery Department for fitting Carpets, Window Shades, &c., in finished style, the shortest notice, they confidently invite the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to their stock, which they believe to be the most complete assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., in the city.

At Becker's Commissioner Emporium.

Fine Confections, Canned Goods, Cured Meats, Cod Fish, Salmon, Lobsters, Sardines, Spices, Rice, &c. Wholesale and retail. W. W. Brashear.

The Celebrated Triumph

Cook Stove for coal, warranted to cook, bake or roast better and with less coal than any stove in use. For sale by Hussey & Co., 20 Liberty street.

Fine Confections

Of all kinds are made and sold by Hussey's Drug House (late of the firm of Hussey & Co.), 20 Liberty street.

Cheapest Place in the City.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Curtain Materials, Table Oil Cloths, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Upholstering, &c. Oliver McClurg & Co., Allegheny.

Soap Dealers Everywhere

Those requiring cards and cases for toilet and ornamental Soaps, are referred to H. C. Hood & Co.'s card.

Consent.

You may consent to H. Kohne's, 68 Fifth street, selling you a Hat, but you can get no better.

Refurbishing and Jobbing

Promptly attended to, by D. R. Baker, 66 Fifth street.

Al Bacon & Sully's.

We forget that the ladies will not fail to make us a visit during the Spring season. Our stock of Dress Goods, No. 21 Fifth street, Fine Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Shades, &c., &c., are now open for inspection. Al Bacon & Sully, 21 Fifth street.

Merchant Tailoring.

Established 1849. Fashionable Merchant Tailor No. 84 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. Fine Goods, Perfect Fits, Moderate Prices. Call and see.

Glove Manufactories

Supplied with Patent Hooks by the Manufacturer, D. R. Baker, 66 Fifth street.

A Sure and Beautiful

Gem is the Diamond Cement for mending China, Glass and Earthenware. Call and see them.

The Place to Get

Marble or Slate Mantels is at D. R. Baker's, 66 Fifth street.

Botanic.

Fine grand and square Pianos, of the best and newest styles, at 72 Fifth street. W. W. Brashear. Call for a visit.

Fine Confections

Of all kinds are made and sold by Hussey's Drug House (late of the firm of Hussey & Co.), 20 Liberty street.

The New Jackson

Cook Stove for burning either coal or wood. The most confined room may be used for cooking and for warming it, &c., &c., by Hussey & Co., 20 Liberty street.

Just Received.

A large lot of Gothic and Plain Chamber Pipe, Drain Pipe and Elbs., at D. R. Baker's, 66 Fifth street.

You Can Find

The largest and best assortment of all the patterns of Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, Grates, &c., in the two cities, at one of the Manufacturers, at No. 24 Wood street, and get an elegant Stove at a low price. W. W. Brashear.

Havana Tobaccos.

Tara, New York State, Connecticut Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Dutton Avery, 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dutton, Avery, Stevens & Co., Hartford, Conn., corner Wood street.

Premium Soaps, Fancy Goaps,

Perfumes, Hair Oils, Shaving Creams, &c., &c., at Hussey & Co.'s Drug Store, 20 Liberty street. W. W. Brashear.

Buy Goods at Wholesale.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Trimmings, and other goods, making the largest and most complete stock in the two cities. A. M. Barker & Co., No. 56 Market street.

The Triumph Cook Stove

With a Water Back, for warming or heating water for bath rooms, &c., and for sale at Hussey & Co.'s, 20 Liberty street.

Refrigerators,

Ice Chests, Beer and Ice Refrigerators, Water Coolers, &c., at the Manufacturers Furnishing Warehouse, No. 24 Wood street, W. W. Brashear. Call and see.

Rustic Chairs.

Garden Seats, Grass Chairs, Carpet Chairs, Cast Iron Chairs, Settees, Lawn Tables, &c., &c., at the Manufacturers Warehouse, No. 24 Wood street. W. W. Brashear. Call for a visit.

Wood and Willow Ware.

Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Hampers, Barrels, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, and Willow Ware, Cradles, &c., at the Manufacturers Warehouse, No. 24 Wood street. W. W. Brashear. Call and see. Sole agent for Hall's Patent Wood-screen, the best house screen in use.

Block Tin Ware

Is the best and cheapest in the market. W. W. Brashear. Call and see.

Joseph Horne & Co.

Important and Welcome Spring Dance in Dress Goods, Ribbons, Sashes, Parasols, Fringes and Gimps, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Shades, &c., &c., now open for inspection at the Keystone Counter, Nos. 51 and 53 Fifth street.

The Triumph Cook Stove.

The most money saver in use or Wood stove. W. W. Brashear.

Empire.

60 1-2, 62 & 64 Wayne's 11 multiplier corset, no breaking down at the waist.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Young Men's Christian Association—New Building Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Mansfield, O., April 21, 1868.

The first quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening. The proceedings were very interesting. Reports were read from different Committees, detailing the progress made since the organization, and the proposed steps be taken at once for the putting up of a building for the use of the Association. A Committee was also appointed to solicit contributions of books and subscriptions for the benefit of the library and reading room. The Association is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. Remarks were made by the clergy and others.

Practicing Law Without a License.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Mount Vernon, O., April 21, 1868.

C. E. Critchfield, of this county, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Alexander, for practicing law without having paid a special tax. He was taken to Cleveland for examination, before United States Commissioner White.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1868. NO. 189.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Gen. Boutwell's Argument To-day.

Proceedings of Court After Argument.

The Admission of Arkansas.

An Amendatory Bankrupt Act.

Increase in Internal Revenue Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1868.

Impeachment.

The session of the Impeachment Court to-morrow will be given to the hearing of Governor Boutwell's final argument. He will read it from printed slips. It makes fifty pages document size, and will fill sixteen or eighteen columns of this paper. He begins at eleven and expects to conclude between four and five. The following day, Thursday, will be occupied by President's counsel, but it is not yet entirely certain who will speak. Mr. Stanbery is improving very slowly, and as he has been threatened with inflammation of the lungs, it is feared he may not be able to endure the strain and fatigue of making a long argument. In that event Mr. Groesbeck will appear, but whether he or Mr. Evarts will speak remains to be fully determined. It is thought counsel will occupy the last three days of this week, and that Mr. Bingham will not begin till Monday.

The Senate after the close of the arguments will go into secret session for consultation. A proposition will be offered by Judge Edmunds to admit the official reporters, so that the speeches of Senators may be taken down and printed with the report of the trial, and a half dozen members are already known to be in favor of such procedure, while several will oppose it strongly. A vote on a separate article of impeachment will be taken in the open Senate on Wednesday or Thursday, probably of next week. When the question arises of pronouncing judgment, in case one or more of the articles is sustained, the managers will make the usual demand and the Senate may possibly then retire again for consultation.

At this point an interesting law question is likely to be raised. The Constitution says a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to convict, but it is silent as to the vote on judgment, and the question is whether a majority or two-thirds must agree as to the sentence. Some of the lawyers in the Senate are holding up an affirmation on the head. A majority are doubtless in favor of disqualifying Mr. Johnson from ever holding office again in case he is convicted, but it is not certain that two-thirds would agree to the sentence. When judgment has been pronounced, it will be pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is not necessary that the President should be present when this is done. Here the functions of the Court will cease, and the Chief Justice will not appear in any further proceedings.

Admission of Arkansas.

The question is being discussed in some quarters whether Arkansas Senators should be admitted until Congressmen is settled. They cannot well take their seats before that is disposed of, as will probably be nearly two weeks at least after the ring day is taken. To be entitled under the reconstruction law, a joint resolution must pass Congress declaring that as the prescribed conditions have been complied with, Arkansas is restored to her relations in the Union. This must go to the President, and either be signed or passed over a veto. It will then be necessary either to wait until Congress declares the proposed fourteenth amendment part of the Constitution, or something to that effect must be done to satisfy the necessary two-thirds joint resolution. When this has passed, each House is then free to consider the credentials of the members elect.

Amendatory Bankrupt Act.

The Amendatory Bankrupt Bill, passed by the House to-day, is in three sections. The first section extends the time mentioned in the second clause, thirty-third section of the original act, to the first of next December. The second section provides for verifying changes and corrections in the existing law as suggested by the justices of the Supreme Court. The third section provides for allowing registers in bankruptcy to administer oaths, and gives Commissioners the right to take proof of debts. The agreement of the Senate with the first section extending the time may be regarded as doubtful, and in general many leading features are determined to act upon the measure at all this session.

Confederate Property Recovered.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day in answer to the resolution of the House of 20th November, 1867, calling for certain information in relation to the recovery of certain Confederate property in Europe and contracts with agents and sovereigns in relation thereto, and also, information concerning a settlement made with Fraser, Trenholm & Co., reports as follows: The exertions of the government to recover Confederate property abroad have not been confined to Europe, but have been effective in other parts of the world, and especially in the West Indies, in which the exertions have been diligently and successfully prosecuted. Proceedings for the recovery of such property in Europe commenced soon after the cessation of hostilities in the Southern States. The following are the receipts for money seen by the United States Treasurer for Confederate property recovered in Europe: Proceeds of steamer Sumanduka, $100,000, proceeds of steamers Sumter and Tallahassee, $31,326 25; proceeds from same, $7,303, recovered from R. F. Walker, Confederate Agent, $8,809 42. The total amounts being $146,577 15. The disbursements of the Treasurer on account of Confederate property in Europe, coming home with effluence to consul's fees, etc., and amount to $46,326 91. The Secretary states in an accompanying document that the Department will insist on expense in recovering property, and figures each expense may be taken out of the property recovered.

Baltimore Councils and the President.

The President has been invited for the third time to-day by a delegation from Baltimore City Councils. On the first and second occasions, impeachment was impending, but the President seemed to think it would not succeed. This time the possibility of conviction appeared to be in his mind. The delegation assured the President of the confidence of the people of Baltimore in his patriotism, and expressed the earnest hope that all got may be well with him and the nation. He responded thanking the delegation for their visit and expressions of sympathy offered, which came to him especially at this time with great pleasure. Whatever fortune was before him he was prepared, being strengthened by the knowledge that he was pursuing the right.

Retrenchment.

The Committee on Retrenchment have been busy for the two months past, the several subjects under consideration have been in charge of the sub-committees. One of these has made a most thorough investigation of all the processes connected with the printing of Notes, bonds and currency of all kinds, and of all the guards used to prevent frauds. The report will be ready as soon as the committee is called. The subject of retrenchment in all the Departments here has received close attention. The civil service bill provides the appointments in the service shall be after competitive examination. The bill in some form will pass the Committee. A bill regulating the salaries of officers of the consular service has been partially agreed upon. The plan for a department of law has also received considerable attention, and it is thought one will be adopted in Committee.

Motion to Withdraw the Managers of Impeachment

The Senate was not in session to-day. The first thing in the House was a motion of Mr. Robinson, of New York, to withdraw the managers from the bar of the Senate. Although presented as a privileged question, the House refused to receive it, which, though strictly in accordance with the rules, is not usual. It was refused by a strict party vote.

Censuring the Record.

Judge Niblack, of Indiana, rose and asked that the Journal might be so corrected as to show that he voted for the bill concerning the rights of naturalized citizens instead of against it, as was erroneously recorded. This leaves only four against the bill.

The South Carolina Election.

Information from Raleigh from a very well informed source, sent to the Congressional Executive Committee, is to the effect that the Republicans expect a majority of thirty to forty thousand and a Republican vote of sixty-five thousand colored and twenty-five thousand whites, while it was believed the opposition could not poll much over sixty thousand. Hon. John R. French, formerly of Ohio, and candidate for Congress in the First North Carolina district, was assaulted by a mob bully of Elizabeth City with a club and badly hurt. The assailant was arrested by order of Gen. Hinks and sent to Camden to jump to be tried.

Virginia Constitution.

Full copies of the Constitution lately passed by the Virginia Convention were received at the Executive Committee rooms to-day. A good deal of regret is manifested at some of its features, particularly those which are more proscriptive than the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Officers Installed.

The Mayor and Councils of Alexandria recently appointed by Gen. Schofield were installed at the Council Chamber in that city this morning at ten o'clock. A few of the other city officers appointed have entered upon their duties.

Dined With the President.

Generals Sherman and Hancock dined with the President last evening. Gen. Sherman left for the West to-day.

Revenue and Public Debt.

The internal revenue receipts and also those from customs have been much above the average for this month, and it is expected the public debt statement will show a decrease in the debt for April.

The Cabinet.

There was quite a lengthy session of the Cabinet to-day. Gen. Thomas was present in the capacity of Secretary of War ad interim.

The South Carolina Election.

The dispatches from several Cities to Army Headquarters continue to show heavy Republican majorities. Twenty-one counties, with a registration of 92,000, show, so far as heard from, 56,000 votes cast. A special census of returns from eighteen districts gives 31,000 votes for the constitution and 13,000 against. Gen. Canby says that all but four districts will show large majorities for the constitution.

The Western Associated Press.

Washington, April 21, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted to light the hall to-night.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution declaring that the Committee on Reconstruction should not report any bill for the admission of any State, or any bill affecting the political rights of the people of any State, without first giving the House an opportunity to act upon the constitution of such State.

Mr. Wilson moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ingersoll said he would withdraw the resolution if the gentleman from Iowa would withdraw his motion to refer, and he would then move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Wilson declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by adding a proviso that the resolution should not be laid on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. Ingersoll moved the previous question.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and were taken, resulting—yeas 57, nays 124.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Wilson moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Wilson

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the ultimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Merchants' Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars repeatedly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grass and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

THE verdict of the Court of Impeachment is the standing topic of the press and people, indeed, waiting for the verdict appears to be the principal business of pretty nearly everybody. And in regard to it, the conclusion appears to be all but universal that it will be against the President. The *Tribune* sums up the sides of the matter as follows:

[illegible] April 22, 1868, we shall be prepared to receive proposals for the erection of the [illegible] Court House and Jail, [illegible] Plans and specifications necessary to the formation of bargains for the same may be seen at the office of the Court House Commissioners, [illegible] Wednesday, April 22, 1868. By order of the Board of Commissioners. [illegible] CLERK.

All true Democrats are expected to put themselves in communication with "Buck" without delay.

THE New York *Times* is discussing who will have the making of the platform of the Republican Presidential Convention, and is troubled whether its policy will be shaped by one extreme or another. Now we perceive not the slightest reason for getting excited or confused on this subject. It is safe to assume that the sentiments of the Republican masses will be fairly represented in the Convention, and that the platform will embody about the average expression of the Republican State Conventions, and be consistent with the character and views of General GRANT, the candidate. In the resolutions of none of the State Conventions which have been held—and nearly all of them have been—do we find those extremes which the *Times* is so certain will prevail. Nor is there any evidence of the "intolerance and recklessness" about which it is so deeply concerned. We may safely assume that on the points about which our New York contemporary is borrowing so much trouble, the Chicago Convention will experience no serious difficulty. The public opinion, which in advance of the Convention, has been strong enough to nominate General GRANT for the Presidency, will be sufficiently potent to bring the platform into harmony with itself and him.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ERIE CANAL.

We publish to-day a letter from Colonel JAMES WORMALD, C. E., addressed to Hon. M. B. LOWRY, Senator from the Erie district, and Chairman of the Senate committee, who made a very favorable report upon the project of enlarging the old Erie extension canal, which has long been in operation between Beaver, on the Ohio river, and the city of Erie, situated on the finest harbor of the lakes.

Colonel WORMALD is an engineer of great and varied experience, who has been connected with the public works of Pennsylvania, as well as with others in other States and in Canada for many years. He was the Chief Engineer selected to plan and superintend the enlargement of the old Union Canal between Reading and Middletown, in which position he gave eminent satisfaction. He was also Principal Assistant Engineer on the Erie Extension Canal during its original construction, and in charge of the particular division embracing the Summit level, where his attention was especially and specifically directed to the examination of the water supply for the canal.

His views are, therefore, the result of ample practical experience, and, coming as they do from a gentleman possessed of the highest integrity of character, of great intelligence, and peculiarly fitted to judge of the real merits of this important scheme, they are entitled to the consideration and respect of all who feel an interest in the progress and future prosperity of Pennsylvania, which is so largely interested in all measures having for their object the increasing of transportation facilities, and the reduction of the cost of carrying heavy articles such as coal, ore, pig iron, and iron and steel in their varied forms, and agricultural products.

There can be no question concerning the wonderful natural advantages of Pittsburgh as an interior manufacturing center; but it will not answer to lose sight of the equally obvious fact that by means of railroads and canals other points in the West have striven to dispute the manufacturing supremacy which once appertained to our city.

Equivalent exertions on the part of our manufacturers and citizens are needed to maintain that supremacy, and there is only one way to do it, namely: by establishing or aiding to establish with the least possible delay the very best attainable channels of transportation leading to and from Pittsburgh.

No project that has ever been agitated in connection with the future of our city is more entitled to consideration than the early completion of a large canal—a ship canal, between the Ohio river at Beaver and Lake Erie, in connection with an improved Ohio river between Beaver and Pittsburgh. We, therefore, take great pleasure in commending the letter of Col. WORMALD to the readers of the COMMERCIAL as a most timely and satisfactory exposition at this time of the merits of the question. It seems to be only a question of time, and we trust that another year will not elapse ere the work will be commenced.

MR. DICKENS AMIABLE.

It will strike the public, we think, that Mr. DICKENS, in his speech at the Press Dinner, manifested a remarkable readiness to place himself on a good footing with his American cousins. He plumbly says that he meant all he wrote of us in his "Notes" and CHUZZLEWIT, twenty-five years ago, but that he won't say it again because he don't think it true any longer. What Mr. DICKENS said of us twenty-five years ago was from what he heard and saw in the course of an extended tour, and it seems as though the only way he could correct his mistakes and gain the means of forming an intelligent opinion in regard to us as we now are, would be by mingling not too freely among us. This everybody knows is not what Mr. DICKENS has done during the present visit. Having confined it to three or four Atlantic cities and perhaps had a dozen minor ones in New York and New England, and in a purely professional way—his half of the time being to mingle the very least possible with our people—he necessarily will return to England having seen next to nothing of America and Americans as they are in 1868.

It will be observed that Mr. DICKENS speaks as though he had seen with his own eyes the evidence of our marvelous growth—our cities and towns, our moral and material development, and the almost limitless extent of our country, when the fact is he has seemed to care little or nothing about all this. It will be a startling wonder that he should have so little improved the opportunity to see for himself what changes have taken place in the space of twenty-five years. One would suppose that its first and greatest wish would have been to revisit those portions of our country through which he traveled twenty-five years ago; and having done that, to pursue his journey into the Empire which has been peopled since. But he has done nothing of the kind, has shown no desire to do it; and it would seem that about the only thing he will be able to say of his present visit, is that it was profitable to him as a reader, and that his observation of a country and a people whose acts for the last half dozen years will constitute a luminous epoch in the history of the world, was confined almost wholly to a half dozen hotels and as many lecture halls. This fact, after all, will probably be what will free about his own situation after he has returned and given a thought about his visit to the United States; and, without fault finding, it must be said that this is the most notable thing about it, except, perhaps, having seen so very little of us, he should have come to have concerning us opinions so decidedly different from those he expressed, after thorough observation, twenty-five years ago!

SECRETARY CAMERON has elected to the office of Attorney General, Daniel Henry Chamberlain, a native of Connecticut, and a young editor not thirty years of age. He entered Yale College in 1850, and graduated in 1857 with merited distinction. He ranked high as a scholar, but higher as a writer and speaker. In 1861, immediately after his graduation at Yale, he entered upon the study of the law, at Dane Law School, Harvard University, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1864. After locating his law office at Charleston, he entered the army as Adjutant of a Massachusetts colored regiment. When the war closed he located at Charleston for the purpose of practicing law. He is now the first law officer in the State. In electing such a man to the office of Attorney General, South Carolina has said to the world: "the age of slavery is over, the prejudice of race must cease, the State will in future weigh the scales of justice impartially between all her citizens, irrespective of birth or color."

THERE is no absence of coal in the great West, out of which now States are being carved. In the Laramie plains the coal beds are from two to seven feet in thickness, and occupy a basin of about five thousand square miles. In Colorado, along the eastern base of the mountains, north of the Arkansas river, beds of solid lignite extend over many thousand miles of territory. They are the remains of extinct forests, and show that oaks, hickories, Indian-maples, button-woods, buckthorns, poplars and magnolias have flourished there. The beds are younger than the anthracite beds of Pennsylvania, belonging to the geological period immediately preceding the present. There is no other fuel of any kind, either under or above the surface, in the region where those beds are found.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* and the republicanism of the party are busily engaged in embarrassing with its those Democrats who are opposed to the Pendleton scheme. It is well known that there is a split in the party in this State on the repudiation question, and the defeat of the Pendleton men in the Convention proves that the party is a minority notwithstanding they have the *Post* for their organ. Among other prominent Democrats whom the republicanists are after is Wm. L. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion, a delegate to the National Convention. Mr. Corbett's home organ gives those facetiæ to know that he is opposed to repudiation in every shape and form.

A CHARLESTON letter asserts that the opponents of reconstruction in South Carolina strained every nerve to defeat the Constitution, and to rally them the New York Democracy cast 27,000. They also practiced a general system of terrorism, and destroyed Republican ballots in many places and drove Republicans from the polls. In Charleston alone white votes were cast in the face of the most bitter proscription, and the city was carried by 1,300. In November last only 77 white votes were cast on the Republican side; at this time South Carolina bonds were quoted at twenty-five cents on a dollar—now they are selling at fifty-three cents.

THE Committee of Ways and Means have improved the period of practical suspension of business, in consequence of the impending inauguration, to mature the tax bill, and it is expected that a report will be made about the first of May. It is a work of great labor, and though the Committee have been almost constantly employed an earlier report is not practicable. By the time the impeachment business will be over, and the immediate consideration of the tax bill will follow.

THE Dickens press dinner does not appear to have been quite as much of an affair as was expected. The speeches were second-rate, Mr. Dickens was sick and had to leave early. It appears to have been in the hands of some young gentlemen who, no doubt, will do better next time. The list of absentees is more noticeable than the list of those present. Mr. Bryant was not there. The question, did Mr. Dickens treat him rudely? may be considered settled.

THE Society of Friends are holding their yearly meeting in Philadelphia—and it rains there, as usual. A local paper remarks that possibly Friends are not responsible for the bad weather which invariably attends Yearly Meeting, but there are few, if any, records of its absence from their annual assembly. From the earliest days it has been known that Friends do not regret weather.

A LETTER from Rome, in the *Monitore*, of Genoa, states that upwards of two thousand persons left their cards at the residence of Count Consalvi, Austrian Minister to the Papal Government, on the occasion of the adoption of the Civil Marriage bill in the Vienna Chamber of Deputies. The world moves, and the proof is found in Rome.

Selling Fruit and Vegetables by Weight.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, held on Saturday last, Dr. Warder introduced a resolution favoring the sale of all kinds of fruit and vegetables by weight, instead of by box, basket or barrel. The proposition gave rise to an animated discussion, a majority of the members being decidedly of the opinion that the change would result advantageously to both producer and consumer. There is a sleight in filling measures with many kinds of fruit and vegetables, which is much practiced to the advantage of the seller, and the consequent loss of the purchaser. A man who buys a half peck of grapes or sweet potatoes, for instance, if allowed to place them in the measure himself, would fare much better than under the manipulations of the seller, and yet not put a single bunch or potato more in than the measure would fairly hold. The same is true in regard to other fruits and vegetables, although some kinds will fill the measure in spite of the seller. But it happens that measure is not always a true indication of quantity. There is light and heavy wheat, and there are light and heavy fruits of the same varieties. A pack of grapes, or a quart of berries, of one kind, may be heavier or lighter than the same measure of another variety, so that weight is the true standard. The public are so systematically cheated, especially about strawberry time, by short measure, that a change to the scales would be desirable for that fruit, if for no other. Consumers would doubtless have to pay just as much by weight, other things being equal, as by measure; but no matter what the price may be, man, woman and child would rather be cheerily robbed than wickedly "yanked." Weights are not always reliable in the hands of those who are dishonestly disposed, but they are less susceptible of fraudulent practices than the measures, and are much more easily watched and affected by the officers of the law. We think, therefore, that Dr. WARDER's suggestion is a good one, and might be advantageously adopted here. It was approved by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and by them recommended to the consideration of the Fruit Growers' Association, at their forthcoming meeting.

Building in City and Country.

Notwithstanding the depression in trade during the past year, the indications are that house building this spring and summer will exceed that of last season, which at least fifteen hundred new buildings were erected in the cities and boroughs, and the villages along our several lines of railway. There are not so many warehouses, churches, etc., now under contract as at this time last year, but the number of dwellings will not fall short of the same aggregate of 1867. The rates of labor are about the same, but the average prices of materials have been slightly reduced, so that on the whole building will not be quite so expensive as it was a year ago. The season has been unusually backward for outdoor work, but masons and carpenters have been actively employed for some time past, and all who have skill in building will find ready and constant employment until the frosts of autumn set in. House building will be unusually brisk in the suburbs, and on the railways at points accessible to the cities. The demand for country houses will continue active, and the prices of real estate for building sites show no diminution, but rather tend steadily upward. Those who have not traveled out the Pennsylvania Railroad for some years past need not be amazed at the growth of population between the city and Turtle Creek. It is but a few years since our citizens began to seek homes in the country, along the line of the road, and property which was then view sale at from one to three hundred dollars an acre, now readily commands as many thousands. One accommodation train was run, with but one or two cars, and that only in the morning and evening for the regular patrons of the road. Now two trains, of from five to seven coaches each, making together seven round trips daily, are required to accommodate the local travel. Then the passengers were counted by tens; now they are numbered by thousands. The same extraordinary growth was developed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Allegheny Valley, the Connellsville and the Pan-handle lines, all exhibit the same kind of prosperity, though of course not to the same extent, as the roads more favorably located and made. As the present rate of increase in the country lying between the Pennsylvania and Connellsville lines, within the consolidated city, will soon be dotted over with dwellings, and under proper municipal regulations in regard to streets, parks, &c., will form the most attractive portion of the city.

The Water Loan Bonds.

We would ask the attention of capitalists to the proposals just issued by the city corporations, for the sale of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Water Loan bonds. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable semi-annually, and will be redeemable at the end of twenty-five years. No better or safer securities can be obtained anywhere, as the revenue derived from water rents is pledged for the payment of the interest, and a sinking fund is now to be created out of the same revenue for the retirement of the bonds at maturity. The securities are moreover exempt, by act of Assembly, from taxation for State, county or municipal purposes. Those having money to invest will find no more favorable opportunity than is here presented.

A FEW weeks ago a correspondent of the *Independent* gave an account of an outrage committed by a number of Gen. Lee's students on a Northern gentleman residing in the vicinity of the college. According to a Lynchburg letter in the *Tribune* but half the story was told, for the writer avers that so soon as Gen. WILCOX drew his attention to the outrage, Gen. LEE not make only a severe example of this case, but gave personal assurance that he would punish summarily every person connected with his College found guilty of any riot, outrage, or abusive conduct.

TEXAS has been found on the dead and wounded, by the Ku Klux accident, or is known to have possessed them, patriots of incredible amounting to 867,000; of this amount 840,000 at least is already lost.

THE sad fate of Sir John Franklin will not it seems, have the effect of deterring other intrepid spirits from attempting to penetrate the mystery which still hangs around the circumpolar regions of the Arctic Zone. Preparations are being made in France, under the auspices of the Government, for a new expedition to the North Pole, the leader in the enterprise being M. GUSTAVE LAMBERT, who has a theory of his own by which he intends to be guided in his explorations. He is at present engaged in visiting all the large cities of France, for the purpose of holding meetings to explain his views and plans to the people, and obtaining subscriptions for his enterprise, and such is the excitement prevailing on the subject, that the halls in which the meetings are held cannot contain the crowds which flock to see him.

MR. MERCER, whose scheme for colonizing the Pacific coast with unmarried women from the Eastern States attracted so much attention, and was supposed to have ended in an ignominious failure, two years ago, did, it seems, after all succeed in taking out two hundred women to Washington Territory. In two weeks after their arrival they were all provided with comfortable homes, and since, all but three, married. One of them, a teacher by profession, became the wife of Mr. MERCER himself, and is now keeping house. Mr. MERCER has established a line of steamers between New York and Oregon, and is carrying out there wheat, lumber, railroad iron, and similar useful articles. Perhaps his experience might be well taken advantage of by others.

THE Erie bill, which has passed the New York Legislature, makes it unlawful for the Company to use any money realized from the convertible bonds issued by the Company on the 15th of February and on the 3d of March, except for the purpose of completing, furbishing, and operating the road. Nothing in the bill affects any right of action of any person against any officer or agent of the Company. The former guaranteeing of any other railroad corporation necessary to secure a continuous line to Chicago, is deemed to be within the powers of the Company. No officer or stockholder of the Erie can be an officer of the Vanderbilt line, and it is made unlawful for the Erie Company to divide any of its earnings with the Hudson River, Harlem, or New York Central.

A PORTION of the Palatine Hill has been purchased by the Emperor of France from the ex-King of Naples. It is a mine of valuable wealth, teeming with statues, vases, ornaments, and rich marbles. Signor ROSA, to whom the excavations on this site are entrusted, has just discovered a large altar, bearing an inscription stating that it was erected by Caulus Domitius Calvinus, twice Vice Consul, B. C. 53 and 40. He largely increased the Palatine with treasures, granted to him by the Senate after the suppression of the Roman insurrection. The altar is supposed to have stood before the statue of Jupiter Victor, in the temple of that deity.

A DISPATCH from Rome says: "On Palm Sunday the Pope officiated at St. Peter's. He blessed and distributed the palms to the Cardinals and diplomatic body. His finale, Prelates, and himself only. He is expected that the remaining French division will shortly return to France, the officers having received orders to prepare for leaving."

PERSONAL.

—FANNY JUMEL-DE LAS has sent forty thousand dollars' worth of American goods, the net profits of her trip to the United States, to her relatives in France.

—LATER from Egypt speak of a remarkable influx of Americans into that country. Of the seventy-five private sailing boats which have ascended the Nile, no fewer than fifty fly the American flag and contain American parties. The most noticeable arrivals are Judge C. Buckingham and Rev. Mr. Bellows. The former had landed his carpet-bag on the Holy Land, and intends to return soon to America.

—Among the incorporators of the Underground Railroad, New York, are William E. Dodge, W. E. Dodge, jr., Edward Dodge, Henry F. Vail, James W. Stevens, and Charles Stewart, James Boorman, Jonathan Sturges, Arthur Leonard, Lewis S. Benson, Henry E. Davies, and Isaac Bell.

—Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, has written a letter on the Wilmot Proviso, in reply to one addressed to him by Senator WILSON. He commences by saying some of the political events about the time of the introduction of this celebrated measure, and states that the proviso was drawn up by himself, and has by none been claimed as his own but by himself. The letter constitutes a very interesting contribution.

—A good story is told of Prof. Adams, of Amherst. He was very dry and witty, and the following is too good to lose. A student was called on to describe the peculiar characteristics of a certain class of Greek speakers, and answered in English, "Demosthenes, sir, is like a man with a hod of bricks on his shoulders, the standard bred sprat, Xenophon like a man with a hod of bricks on his head, and Cicero—I don't know anything about it." Correct.

—No less than seven new and different biographies of General Grant are in rapid preparation by authors and printers for the Presidential campaign. The writers of the different biographies are as follows: Charles A. Dana, A. K. McClure, Rev. Dr. Newman, Rev. Dr. Mansfield, John S. C. Abbott, J. T. Headley, F. Bancroft.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has visited Stuart Mill at his home, and this describes what he saw: "A young peasant showed me into a small sitting room on the right of the entry, with a tile floor, and the very simplest furniture, and then left me to carry my card to Mr. Mill. He reappeared in a few seconds, and told me I would find Mr. Mill in the room on the other side of the entry. I went into this, I found myself in what seemed to be a conservatory, filled with plants, and Mr. Mill was sitting in front of the fireplace, in which some coals were burning, with his back to me. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes, and was reading a newspaper. He rose as I entered, and welcomed me. Mr. Mill is a man of middle height, but of very slender build. His head is remarkable for the height of the forehead, which is rendered more than usually conspicuous by the absence of hair. The upper portion is very broad, and below that the head tapers off to a point. His eyes are gray, and his face, which is clean shaven, is very pale and sallow. His voice is low and gentle, and his manner, that of a man of refinement and culture. He has a slight stoop in the shoulders, which is somewhat remarkable considering the fact that he is a good specimen of early vigor. His whole appearance is that of a man who has lived a life of study, and who has had but little to do with the rough and tumble of the world. He is fifty-two years old, but looks younger. He is a bachelor, and lives with his mother and sister, who are both considerably his senior. He is fond of his home, and seldom goes out, except to attend meetings of the House of Commons, of which he is a member. He is a hard worker, and is said to be very methodical in his habits. He rises early, and devotes the forenoon to literary labor. He is fond of riding, and takes exercise on horseback every day. He is a good conversationalist, and is fond of discussing himself on literary topics."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIT AND CHECK POSTS.

A LARGE LOT OF

PIT AND CHECK POSTS,

Of a superior Quality, on hand and for sale. Inquire of

JAS. P. WHITE &
WM. H. HILL'S Saw Mills,
Manayunk.

NOTICE.

THAT IS THE CASE OF JOHN HENSLER.

Interested in another case, of unlawful cutting, there is an application made to the Governor for his pardon. WE

NOTICE.

FIFTH STREET SIDEWALK EXTENSION.

Iron Curb and Sidewalks.

We desire to call the attention of parties about to put down Curb and Sidewalks to the fact that we are the sole manufacturers of the PATENT IRON CURB AND PAVEMENT, made at the Etna Iron Works, Etna, Pa., and that we have not authorized any one to sell the same in this city. Parties will find it to their interest to call at our office, No. 84 Water street, before contracting elsewhere.

Address "The Etna Iron Works,"
Etna, Pa.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and Harrison sts., Fifth ward,

PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Lupin's Fabrics,
AND OTHER
French, Saxony and British Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Silks, Shawls, &c.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE
Of a complete and varied assortment of the above Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.,
THROUGH
THURSTON, BRINLEY & CO., Auctioneers,
A choice stock, No. 625 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
and to which we call the particular attention of Dealers, a large and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, Shawls, &c., will be sold by
BERNARD & HUTTON.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

Founders and Machinists,

IRON CITY WORKS,

CORNER FIFTH AND LIBERTY STREETS AND FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

PIG LEAD.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

LEAD PIPE,

Sheet and Bar Lead Manufacturers

HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE

500 PIGS REFINED STOLBERG LEAD;
500 PIGS FIGUEROA LEAD;
150 PIGS SOFT GALENA LEAD.

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON. JOHN H. SHEATSON. WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO HOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.,

Founders and Machinists,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

For IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER and INDIA RUBBER WORK. Also,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

BANKRUPT BLANKS,

Deeds and Mortgages,
Checks and Receipts,
Order and Time Books,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BLANK BOOKS,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

BERNHARD STUEBNER,

DECORATIVE ARTIST
AND FRESCO PAINTER,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH,
THIRD FLOOR.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRIES

TRUE TO NAME AND OF BEST QUALITY.

Also, CLARKE, NAOMI, &c.

J. KNOX,
127 Liberty street.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND.

Five Octaves, Walnut Case, but little used, and as good as new. For one week only.

C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

LINNAEUS RHUBARB.

Also, VICTORIA.

LARGE ROOTS for sale at 127 Liberty street.

J. KNOX.

LINSEED OIL.

150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETS.

WE HAVE IN STORE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED, EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS OF THE BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET. MANY OF THE PATTERNS ARE CONFINED TO OUR HOUSE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS CITY. WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT IMPORTATION WE ARE NOW ABLE TO OFFER EARLY THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS OF BRUSSELS FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED ENGLISH LOOMS, AND AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALMOST EVERY HOUSEHOLDER. A SPECIAL BUT LIMITED IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH INGRAIN OF EXTRA QUALITY, AND IN RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE FOR CHAMBERS.

Our stock of Common all wool Carpets, purchased before the carpet weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish Carpets to the multitude at the lowest cash prices since the war. A good Carpet for 25 cents a yard.

N. B.—Those having parlors or drawing rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of Patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in Wilton and Tapestry Velvets and Brussels, at Low Prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

BEWARE OF THAT REMORSE-

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer in advances, lest you fall in the end. When other remedies fail, and you are given up to despair, but never sooner, be not beyond hope, for even then

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

has cured, will cure, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis of Consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle. Please read a cough which has gradually settled on the lungs, and has been neglected or unskillfully treated by druggists, and well known remedies have failed, and you are given up to die, and you have tried the last remedy, DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, and by the use of a few bottles are restored to perfect health, you will then realize the importance of the information contained in the above. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle. Please read a cough which has gradually settled on the lungs, and has been neglected or unskillfully treated by druggists, and well known remedies have failed, and you are given up to die, and you have tried the last remedy, DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, and by the use of a few bottles are restored to perfect health, you will then realize the importance of the information contained in the above. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation and restore the lungs to their primitive health and vigor. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle, when prepared and sent to the nations. For sale by druggists everywhere.

CAUTION.

OFFICE OF THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.,
44 CLIFF STREET,
NEW YORK, April 1, 1868.

Dealers in INDIA RUBBER GOODS and the public are hereby cautioned against the printing of wrapper labels, boxes, &c., containing the words "India Rubber," "Rubber," or any words of similar import, in connection with the manufacture, sale or use of Combs, Brushes, Horse Clothing or Harness Goods, not manufactured by the INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

The Patents referred to are for rights to make Rubber Combs, and the Company will protect its rights to make Rubber Combs, and the public against the use of infringing articles. The Company has numerous other patents for manufacturing Rubber Goods, and other parties found using the name of the Company, or any of its trade marks, or infringing upon its rights, will be sued to the full extent of the law.

The Company has issued a few words since its organization, and has never issued but one Caution, and that was against the use of the word "Rubber" in connection with Combs. The public have responded to that Caution, and the word "Rubber" is now almost entirely dropped from the Comb trade, and the Company is now receiving the benefit of its Caution.

The Company has issued a few words since it is a Philadelphia paper that claims to make Rubber Combs, and has been using the name of the Company, and has been warned to desist, but refuses to do so, and the Company is now compelled to issue this Caution.

The Company has issued a few words since it is a Philadelphia paper that claims to make Rubber Combs, and has been using the name of the Company, and has been warned to desist, but refuses to do so, and the Company is now compelled to issue this Caution.

The Company has issued a few words since it is a Philadelphia paper that claims to make Rubber Combs, and has been using the name of the Company, and has been warned to desist, but refuses to do so, and the Company is now compelled to issue this Caution.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

FURNITURE,

AT

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPERS.

Gold Papers for 50 cents;
Glazed Papers for 30 cents;
Good Papers for 10 cents;
Elegant Panel Papers

FOR SALE BY

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

Monongahela Planing Mill,

NEAR THE END MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
LIBERTY ST., SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

Have on hand a large stock, Seasoned Allegheny Lumber, for sale at the MARKET RATES. Orders solicited.

Flooring, Frames, Sash,
Siding, Doors,
Planed Boards, Mouldings,
Boxes, Brackets
&c., &c., &c.

Scroll Work Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes. Orders may be left in our Box, Toll House.

THE RINK.

A floor has been laid in this large building, and has been otherwise improved, and is now offered for rent. Its convenience of access for both citizens, good light and ventilation, and being on the first floor, makes it desirable for the various uses of a public hall, and well adapted to the holding of Public Meetings, Fairs, Festivals, &c., &c. There are two large Dressing Rooms, a Refreshment Saloon, Gas and Water throughout the building. It has been valued at $4,000, and after standing empty for 8,000 persons. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Rink to

JOHN M. DONALDSON,
Superintendent.

TO THE LADIES.

Having procured the best of Operators, we are prepared to do all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Work,
Stitching, Tucking,
Quilting, Cording,
Braiding, Embroidering, &c.

On shortest notice, by the yard or piece. Instructions free.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

STRAY HORSE.

A LIGHT BAY HORSE

Was taken up by the police on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 15½ hands high, two old white scars, dark mane and tail, about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold on the 23th inst., to pay charges.

MATTHEW J. GREENE.

April 20th, 1868.

M. P. ADAMS & BRO.,

BROKERS IN COOPERAGE
AND ALL KINDS OF
COOPERAGE STOCKS.

Office, BREWER'S BUILDING, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

PEACH TREES.

A LARGE STOCK

ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD,

Of the best varieties, at LOWEST PRICES.

J. KNOX, 127 Liberty street.

CURTAINS,

LACE, NOTTINGHAM, MUSLIN, ETC.
Lambrequins and Valances.
ALL KINDS CURTAIN MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
Importers, 447 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LIME, LIME, LIME.

We are prepared to contract and deliver a No. 1 quality of Lime in any quantity at LOWEST MARKET RATES. Also, coal delivered in cars.

MANSFIELD COAL AND LIME CO.,
Office South End Monongahela Bridge

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co., of the United States, for the purpose of electing a President and Six Directors, and transacting such other business as may be legally brought before them, will be held at the Board of Trade Room, TUESDAY, May 5th, 1868, at the hour of 11 A. M.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM, EAST BIRMINGHAM AND SOUTH PITTSBURGH GAS CO.: The Annual Meeting for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will take place on MONDAY, May 4th, at the office of the Company.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF the Incorporators of the PITTSBURGH and TEMPERANCEVILLE PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, (corner Wood street and Virgin alley), on WEDNESDAY, April 22d, at 2 o'clock. An election of officers and an organization of the Company will take place.

INCORPORATORS.

W. R. Brown, W. H. Singer,
R. J. Fairer, T. W. Ballentine,
O. K. Gamble, Thos. Hershberger,
J. Smith, C. H. Lucas,
N. Ballentine, Geo. Wettengel,
J. K. Dodd, F. Dorrington,
John Pringle, Wm. M. Grace,
Jas. Nimick, J. A. Wood,
J. K. Morange.

INSURANCE.

BEN FRANKLIN

Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

A HOME COMPANY, Managed by Directors well known to every man of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN, President,
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Henry Gerwig,
Geo. R. Riddle, Jacob Franz,
Thos. S. Bell, Jacob Rhoads,
W. M. Stewart, Ch. P. Whilton,
Jos. Lautner, H. J. Zinkand, Jeremiah Kohen

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings, No. 43 OHIO ST., Allegheny.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in the Allegheny Trust Co.'s Building.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President;
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary

DIRECTORS:

A. H. English, Robt. Lea,
Jno. A. Myler, Geo. Gerst,
Jno. Caldwell, John Thompson,
Jas. Brown, jr., Jos. Myers,
Jno. S. Billings, C. C. Hamilton,
Jas. Lockhart, Jacob Kopp.

ALBANY CITY

Insurance Company.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION

On the 1st day of January, 1868.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Surplus.....151,877 44
Total Assets.....$351,877 44

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, in Bank and in course of transmission.....$ 42,682 81
U. S. and N. Y. State Bonds, Market Value.....147,339 05
Bonds and Mortgages (first liens) Property valued at $20,700.....82,681 71
Loans on Collaterals (demand and date).....12,615 01
Interest accrued to date.....10,000 00
Premiums in course of collection.....4,959 84
Interest accrued but not due.....4,163 50
$351,877 44

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, President.
JAMES HENDRICK, Vice President.
GEO. T. HANFORD, General Agent.
W. A. YOUNG, Secretary.
C. V. A. MOORE, Assist. Secretary.
G. M. BARNES, Inspector of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

Erastus Corning, J. H. Ramsey,
Nathaniel Thayer, C. M. Cleveland,
Amasa J. Parker, Henry Lansing,
Jas. C. Fargo, C. W. Lawton,
S. F. Preston, Thos. Rearey,
Jas. Stark, Wm. Smith,
R. L. Johnson, J. H. Trowbridge,
Jas. Bell, Chas. Dunham,
Geo. B. Scott, C. W. Armstrong,
Alex. Stark, A. B. Hull,
C. T. Shepard, E. Corning, jr.,
Jas. Phillips, Thos. H. Faulkner,
John V. L. Pruyn, James Hendrick.

A. A. Carrier & Bro.,

AGENTS,

63 Fourth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$170,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. H. ULANEY, Secretary.
CAPT. F. A. DAHLGREN, Gen'l. Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTOR

The Daily Commercial

ERIE CANAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Formerly the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal—Letter from Colonel James Worrell, C. E. of Mercersburg, Pa., to Hon. Warren R. Lowry, Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, from the Erie District.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 28th, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you very much for the request you send me on the improvement of the Ohio and its connection with Lake Erie by way of the Pennsylvania Erie Canal. You have treated the subject with marked ability, and you deserve to be remembered by the people of Pennsylvania for having so ably advocated an improvement so very important to their interests and to the internal commerce of the United States.

The improvement of the Ohio river, as that John Randolph's celebrated sarcasm against that important stream, namely, that it was "a long, tortuous, dangerous and difficult navigation, frozen all the winter and dry all the summer, etc" shall no longer bear upon it, is undoubtedly one of the grandest schemes of improvement at present before the people of the United States.

A plan for that improvement is now in able hands. The Engineering Bureau of the United States have selected, with great good judgment, one old friend W. Milnor Roberts, who is now engaged as a United States Civil Engineer, in a survey which will no doubt result in a practical plan for the undertaking. From what you state in your report, enough appears to be already known on the subject to predicate an approximate estimate of the cost which you place at $100,000,000.

Now these twenty millions, as I understand it, are to include the establishment of a permanent navigation on the Ohio proper from its mouth to Pittsburgh.

Vast as such an improvement undoubtedly is—splendid as are its prospective benefits, I do not consider it by any means a completion of the improvement of the Ohio even were it finished and in operation to-day.

The Ohio river cannot be said to be *fully* improved until its natural extension is improved—until indeed it shall be connected with Lake Erie. I do not think it clear nor even intended that the two great internal lines of navigation on this continent, the one debouching into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the other into the Gulf of Mexico should remain forever disconnected. The physical geography of the country is full of hints for connections of these grand water throughfares. Thus Lake Michigan may very easily be connected with the Northern Upper Mississippi by means of several depressions crossing the intervening country, and thus the Ohio or the Eastern Upper Mississippi may be also connected with Lake Erie.

Advance means of transporting the products of this great continent through its interior will never be complete until these grand connections are made.

In the West one or more grand canals must be built, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi proper, and in the East a similar line or lines must be constructed connecting the Eastern branch of the Mississippi with our Northern waters.

When this shall be done we shall know whether a colossal crop when in excess will prove values to be its profiteers. Not whether as now it is only to prove valueless by congestion or combination of railway companies. We shall know whether the harvest is to be gained for the people or for the speculator.

I say then that an improvement of these great rivers cannot be properly or called until it is made to extend to the lakes. The northern Mississippi will never be thoroughly utilized as an avenue of navigation till it shall have been "produced" to Lake Michigan.

The Eastern Mississippi (the Ohio) will never be made properly available until it shall have been connected with Lake Erie.

The line of connection aforesaid in your report has long been considered one very best that can be occupied for the purpose to connect the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," speaking of it, if I mistake not, said no words in the whole list-time in which speculations of the kind were entertained among us.

I believe now that more on the subject may be found in notes than one place in the writings of Washington.

It is natural that this should be so, for the early French explorers had not forgotten this line of communication. The very name of the French Creek suggests that idea—and it is remarkable that there is scarcely a line of communication marked out anywhere in the West by those shrewd explorers and adventurers—that advancing civilization has not found itself almost compelled to adopt on account of its prominent eligibility.

The attention of the United States Government was at a very early day drawn to this connection, and more than one of the first engineering organizations of the country was made under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Engineers.

That you have recommended the line which should be adopted then I think there can be no question. Certainly this must have been conceded by the legislature of Pennsylvania, when that body ordered and had commenced the construction of the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania canal.

I should wish the old name to be restored to this work—I mean the name of the Erie Extension. It should now however be the Erie Extension of the Ohio Navigation.

I have examined carefully the recent report of Mr. Roberts on the enlargement of the Erie Canal of Pennsylvania, judging it by the intimate present merits and by the experience I had therein myself upon this great work.

I most heartily unite to you that I was one of Mr. Roberts's principal assistant engineers engaged in the construction of the old Erie Extension.

You are positive and in the manner here, and were well acquainted with the construction corps of engineers under Mr. Roberts's command.

I remember a great deal about that work and particularly about its commencement and its water supply, which happened to be under my supervision. I have every confidence in the gauged quantities given in Mr. Roberts's recent report, and their adequacy to furnish a canal fitted for the largest class of navigation. But I know further from experience attained at a comparatively recent period, and I do not hesitate to pronounce that the supply of French Creek at the driest time may be more than doubled by the construction of reservoirs at its head waters.

Whilst engaged in the construction of the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway my duties occasionally led me amongst the upper forks of the French Creek, and I know that reservoir area to a very large extent may be attained there.

It is perfectly safe even now to say that the supply is ample for a three hundred ton navigation; and I would not be at all surprised if especial reservoirs should prove that a navigation of five or six hundred tons could be accommodated by the summit water supply of the Erie Extension.

The Western States are calling out to the general government for assistance in making their connections between the Mississippi and the lakes or rivers that flow into them. I have no idea of furnishing a larger navigation than that, and if the general government should heed the call, will it not be time then for the "still small voice" of Pennsylvania to put up a petition to the same effect?

Grand and magnificent and important as those proposed Western improvements undoubtedly are, our Erie extension rivals them in grandeur, magnificence and importance. Nay, our improvement passes along the fertilizing borders of those very Western States as a present on classrooms for aid from the General Government. Our great line commences on Lake Erie, ninety miles west of Buffalo, and ends some two hundred miles South of St. Louis, on the Mississippi, and is between seven and twelve hundred miles in length.

One of their great lines commences at Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and ends some forty or fifty miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi; and another of them commences at Green Bay and ends a couple of hundred miles or so above St. Louis, on the Mississippi. The improvements are of the same class, and it would be interesting to compare the cost of sending a bushel of tobacco say, or a bale of cotton, whether from St. Louis, a short distance up the Mississippi and via the Illinois river to Chicago, and hence by way of the lakes to Buffalo, to be shipped by the Erie Canal, or after a short distance down the river Ohio, and by the Ohio to Beaver, and so across by the Erie Extension canal to Erie and Buffalo, for the same purpose.

You very properly observe in your report that as we stand free for the transportation of the products, the Erie Extension is of vast importance, and if not be conceded by the general government on account of declining for such consideration, indemnify the Erie Extension claims could not be set aside. If the Ohio river is national so is the northern line extension of it is certainly so.

I hope that the Pennsylvania west of the Alleghenies will bring to bear its undisputed intelligence, and the more they thus investigate it the more will its importance be presented, and if opportunities are "going" for circuits of this kind it is not see why the counties of good old Pennsylvania should be ignored, particularly as at least a dozen of the Western States are interested with her.

Your observations in regard to the importance of canals in general are very just. I feel sure, in fact canals are the only means that I can see by which the great country is to be relieved from the exactions of railway companies. The combined power of these vast corporations is becoming fearful to contemplate.

Already is a bill on a new railway before the existing railways begin to contend itself. The sale of the Pacific railway itself cannot be too far off for the interests of large business. But I know further from experience attained at a comparatively recent period, that the people are already beginning to feel the effects of those extortionate demands and the farmers of the western prairie have almost become a vassal-lage, according to those now attempted.

Let canals be created, let them be honestly managed, let them be a fair profit for the tonnage and cost of transportation. Then let the railways compete as they will, and with those constantly increasing rates which are now the rule, and the people will be merciful to the companies that developed and which alone can continue to develop the country. There is a better rate to be obtained. There is a better rate to be obtained with regard to the cost of transportation in this country than the fact, that as a rule commercial men of average capacity, profit can be transported at the rate of one per cent. per mile. Four things can probably be carried for that rate, but at any rate it would be a fair remunerative rate. The rates through which a canal and railway route passes, and the general mean, necessary arrive at this country in which every deposition finds its due consideration of a value will be had for the purpose. This proposition may be relied upon for the time will never come when railways can afford to carry at anything like so small a rate, in no circumstance whether they do not lose when their over charge double that amount.

A time when East and West railways has just asserted that its superintendence, with the present business had to be reduced once in every four years. On this route the tonnage is about, say 2,000,000 tons per annum. So that 6,000,000 tons, or say, for the sake of round numbers, 5,000,000 tons will wear out the superstructure of a road. One mile of railroad superstructure costs at the cheapest say $10,000, and it will be seen, therefore, that it costs 7 mills or 3-5 of 1 cent per ton per mile for actual wear and tear of superstructure, without counting anything for wear and tear of cars, engines and the thousand other expenses of a railway.

It is not hard to imagine that those expenses can up the other 7 mills and several mills more.

But this argument need not be pressed. It would lead us to tiresome prolixity. *The one cent per ton per mile* is the ascertained fact to be borne in mind. Let farmers, merchants and other customers of railways, always compare this with their freight bills rendered by the railway companies. Let them mark the discrepancy and remember that were canals the means of transportation, this discrepancy would not exist. They could calculate with some degree of certainty the amount which the element of transportation would enter into their necessary expenses were canals, as I said, the means of transportation, but with railways—and railway companies energizing more and more at every day—it is impossible that they can ever be induced to indicate a chance for a further turn of the screw—no man knows whether he is working for himself or for the benefit of a railway corporation. As a witness from the State of Pennsylvania, I do not see why that cannot be granted. There is surely no difference between the people living along the Erie Extension and those living along the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as children of the State, and why the one should not be helped with the State credit as well as the other is a difficult to perceive. It has long been a maxim with statesmen that it is the interest of governments to assist in building great thoroughfares as one form of improvement, and Prussia (a mere pensionary home for governments) have from time immemorial been adorned by the great and good men of their councils to "find income apart" and "public ways extend."

The great men of Napoleon's day of whom he asked advice on this subject, suggested that the first class works of the kind should be constructed, not for ordinary purposes of the State. Let a main line be built, then said, and with the proceeds let another line be constructed, and so on until the whole necessary should be supplied with the best lines of transportation. Pennsylvania has acted upon such advice affirmatively, whether consciously or otherwise, for the Pennsylvania canals are the said thing, and with the bonds paid her by the purchasers she aided to completion the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and the Pittsburgh Extension of the last corporation now; let her lend them, or their credit of them, to the present great enterprise, and it is beyond estimation the benefit which the first expenditure has been produced. One hand, so to speak, washing the other, and—the main line of the old canals—the Philadelphia and Erie Road, and finally this great interprovements, will all have been made out of one and the same investment of funds. The wisdom of such a course must commend itself to all reflecting minds.

War is in its highest degree in connection of any constitutional question—one how would the process have affected even as far as it has been without being accused. If it was constitutional to assist the Philadelphia and Erie work with the bonds first received then it is equally constitutional to help the Erie Extension canal, and thus the line of the Philadelphia and Erie. This policy lasted upon as a more business connection has proved to be a most expensive policy. The improved country fostered in its bosom the railroad that has improved to such an extent more money to pay interest on the bonds—interest on which is now paid by the corporation against which they are held, and those same bonds may be said to produce double interest.

Nothing can be more certain than that the great transportation question will soon have to be settled. There are anomalies about it now which can only be caused by an unhealthy interest—a sort of last winner and disappointment.

The vast amounts of money which have in this country all upon bond—some to the original holders, whilst unwieldy interests have accumulated to the individuals in management, interests in connection with this as the very basis of the system, and which it must and are to be swallowed if freedom and equality of business are to be the rule in this country.

Let canals be built, and in building them, let us turn over a new leaf, and when a board of directors is to be created for the management, let the question invariably be qualification—ability answered before hand—"are they honest?" "are they capable?"

Finally, on the subject of the Erie Extension—The amount you promise to expend upon it, $100,000,000 I believe I should think would produce a very handsome work—would probably produce a work equal in capacity to the present Erie New York Canal, or about it. But I am sure you will agree with me that the majority of the country will admit of? This question should have no answer before investigation is attempted. It must be remembered that the larger the work the more will it be built in the country have always proved themselves, in a few years, to be too small, and second engineers have usually come to the conclusion that they should have made the work much larger and all allow for navigation purposes, every drop of water that falls upon the water sheds tributary to the proposed line of improvement should be economically utilized for the best information be fully procured before a final plan be settled upon for the enlargement of the old Erie Extension. I am, very respectfully and truly, Yours, JAMES WORRELL.

Hon. WARREN R. LOWRY, Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headache for years are assured a perfect remedy in one dose (forty drops) of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA MIXTURE. It is now for sale.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan.

Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, until Monday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., for the loan of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of paying the interest on the funded debt of the City of Pittsburgh, and for other purposes authorized by the Councils of said City.

Said loan will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemable at the pleasure of the City after the expiration of twenty years from the date of the bonds issued therefor.

Said loan will be negotiated in sums of not less than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, and the bonds issued therefor will be exempt from taxation for State, County or City purposes.

Bids will be received for the whole amount of said loan, or for any part thereof, and the bonds will be issued in the order in which the bids are received.

Bidders will state the amount of loan they desire, and the rate of premium they will pay for the same.

Bidders will also state the time when they will require the bonds to be issued, and the place where they will be delivered

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

[Illegible] Bonds.—The [illegible] Bonds [illegible] Bonds [illegible] Bonds